

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE VIII.

- Fig. 1.* *Paracalanus hibernicus*, anterior antenna. *Fig. 2.* Fifth pair of feet of male. *Fig. 3.* Fifth pair of feet of female.
Fig. 4. *Pseudocyclops obtusatus*, right anterior antenna of male. *Fig. 5.* Right anterior antenna of female. *Fig. 6.* Posterior antenna. *Fig. 7.* Foot of fifth pair (female).
Fig. 8. *Paratachidius gracilis*, anterior antenna of female. *Fig. 9.* Anterior antenna of male. *Fig. 10.* Mandible and palp. *Fig. 11.* Maxilla. *Fig. 12.* Anterior maxilliped. *Fig. 13.* Posterior maxilliped. *Fig. 14.* Foot of first pair. *Fig. 15.* Foot of fifth pair (female). *Fig. 16.* Foot of fifth pair (male).
Fig. 17. *Thalestris hibernica*, anterior antenna of female. *Fig. 18.* Posterior maxilliped. *Fig. 19.* Foot of first pair.

PLATE IX.

- Fig. 1.* *Ilyopsyllus coriaceus*, female*, seen from below: *a*, anterior antenna; *b*, posterior antenna; *c*, foot of first pair. *Fig. 2.* Anterior antenna. *Fig. 3.* Posterior antenna. *Fig. 4.* Mandible and palp. *Fig. 5.* Foot of second pair.
Fig. 6. *Asellopsis hispidus*, female, seen from side. *Fig. 7.* Anterior antenna of female. *Fig. 8.* Posterior maxilliped. *Fig. 9.* Foot of fifth pair. *Fig. 10.* Posterior abdominal segments.
Fig. 11. *Microsetella atlantica*, female (?), seen from side. *Fig. 12.* Posterior antenna. *Fig. 13.* Mandible. *Fig. 14.* Anterior maxilliped. *Fig. 15.* Posterior maxilliped (?). *Fig. 16.* Foot of fifth pair.
Fig. 17. *Harpacticus flexus*, anterior antenna of female. *Fig. 18.* Anterior antenna of male. *Fig. 19.* Posterior maxilliped. *Fig. 20.* Foot of fifth pair (female). *Fig. 21.* Foot of fifth pair (male).

XIX.—New Fishes from Angola.

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

MR. MONTEIRO has brought home a small collection of fishes from Angola. Some of them were collected in a lake some 100 miles inland of Ambriz. Besides *Pellonula vorax* and *Ophiocephalus obscurus* (with thirty rays in the anal fin) and some other known forms, the following undescribed species were in this collection.

Gymnallabes apus.

D. ca 140. A. ca 126. Body exceedingly elongate, its depth being one twenty-third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one thirteenth. Pectoral fins reduced to a minute rudiment, ventrals entirely absent; vertical fins only half as high as the body. The maxillary and outer mandibular barbels are nearly equal in length, extending somewhat beyond the gill-opening, and rather longer

than the other barbels. The distance of the vent from the end of the snout is two fifths of its distance from the root of the caudal. The branchial accessory organ is dendritic. Uniform brownish-black.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Interior of Ambriz.

This very singular form differs so materially from the type, described in the 'Annals' for August 1867, that it may be regarded at all events as a subgenus, for which the name *Channallabes* may be used. In appearance the head and body and the vertical fins resemble very much those of *G. typus*; but with the greater elongation of the body the paired fins became useless and disappeared. The typical specimen of *G. typus* has the postbranchial organ of a much more simple form than *G. apus*; but this is, perhaps, only due to age, as in *Anabas*.

BRYCONÆTHIOPS.

This genus is the African representative of the American *Brycon*, from which it is distinguished by its very small, toothless maxillary.

Dorsal fin placed in the middle of the length of the body, opposite to the ventrals; anal rather long. Body oblong, covered with scales equal in size. Belly rounded. Cleft of the mouth rather narrow. Intermaxillary with three series of teeth, the teeth of the two outer series being subconical, those of the inner broad, molarlike, with several cusps. Maxillary small, short, enveloped in the skin, toothless. Mandible with a series of strong tricuspid teeth, and with a pair of conical teeth in the middle behind the front series. Gill-openings wide, the gill-membranes being united for a short space in front, but not attached to the isthmus. Gillrakers short, feeble, slender, lanceolate.

Bryconæthiops microstoma.

D. 10. A. 20. V. 9. L. lat. 37. L. transv. $\frac{6}{5}$.

The height of the body is one third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two sevenths. The large eye is covered with an adipose eyelid in front and behind; it is equal in length to the postorbital portion of the head, and longer than the snout. The maxillary terminates under the front margin of the eye. Dorsal fin nearly midway between the extremity of the snout and the root of the caudal. Ventral nearly opposite to the middle of the dorsal. Pectoral not extending to the ventral. There are three series of scales between the lateral line and the ventral. Silvery; a bluish

spot at a short distance behind the gill-opening is more distinct after the scales are removed. Dorsal fin with a blackish line behind and parallel to each of the rays.

Two specimens, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from the River Congo.

Alestes holargyreus.

D. 10. A. 21. L. lat. 23. L. transv. $4\frac{1}{3}$.

Allied to *A. tæniurus*.

The height of the body is a little more than one third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two sevenths. The origin of the dorsal fin is immediately behind the base of the ventrals; pectoral just reaching the ventral. Bright silvery, without spots. Caudal with a very indistinct blackish median band.

Several specimens, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from the River Congo.

Distichodus affinis.

D. 16. A. 21. L. lat. 37. L. transv. $6\frac{1}{2}$ /9.

Allied to *D. notospilus*.

The height of the body is two fifths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head a little less than two sevenths. Nose scarcely protruding. Teeth in a double series, the lower jaw with fourteen teeth in the front series. Body uniform greenish, without spot. The membrane between the anterior three or four dorsal rays black.

A young specimen, only 2 inches long, from the River Congo.

Mormyrus Monteiri.

D. 30. A. 38. L. lat. 74.

Allied to *M. Petersii* and *M. senegalensis*.

Snout subconical, nearly straight, of moderate length, with a mandibular fleshy appendage in front, which is about as long as the eye. Eye of moderate size, situated before the middle of the length of the head, and one half of the length of the snout (without appendage). Pectorals extending beyond the middle of the length of the ventrals. The height of the body is two sevenths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two ninths. *The free portion of the tail as long as the head (without appendage).* Coloration uniform, shining silvery.

Three specimens from Angola, the largest being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.